THE EXAMINER.

No. 226 SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1812

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 220.

CHARGE OF LIBEL FOR EXPLAINING THE TRUE CHARACTER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

THE readers of this Paper may recollect, that one of the three Informations which have been filed against it for Libel, was founded on a passage in which it was observed, that "of all Monarchs since the Revolution the Successor of GEORGE the Third would have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular;"—so obnoxious a thing was it considered a short time since to suppose that the Prince of WALES might even have a chance of making a fine Sovereign. His ROYAL HIGHNESS has since come to the Throne; and the very men who assaulted us for suggesting that he might become nobly popular, have now resolved upon attacking us for shewing that his conduct is neither noble nor popular. We do not affect to shut our eyes to the implied comparison which they found in that sentence, nor to deny that in both instances the credit of the existing Chief Magistrate may be the ostensible ground of their proceedings; but still the fact is curious as a matter of contrast,—as a specimen of the alteration of feelings with circumstances. Several sharp reproofs of his ROYAL HIGHNESS's bad habits had appeared in the *Examiner* previously to his entrance upon office, but though they took up the cause of his brother the Duke of YORK for similar animadversions, they exhibited not a symptom of disapprobation on the former account. In the first volume particularly, p. 529, the Editor addressed a letter to the Prince of WALES, in which he warned him in the strongest manner against the follies and the bad company, which have at length produced so much bitterness and indignation among his countrymen; but the Ministers and their Servants took as little notice of that letter as of subsequent remonstrances of the same nature. Those Gentlemen were not then in his ROYAL HIGHNESS's service, and till they were so, you might have said any thing you pleased;—nay, it is most likely that in denouncing his bad habits, you were only repeating the charges they were privately bringing against him themselves; for the fact was, that they were the authors, printers, and publishers of a work, in which his conjugal character, to say nothing of the rest, was placed in one of the most odious lights that can be conceived, and which has since made such mysterious noise in the world under the awful appellation of *The Book*. It is well known, that the Minister, to suit the unexpected alteration of his views, has been buying up this work, copy by copy, at an enormous expense; and in the mean time, as he has chosen to hush up the objectionable parts of the PRINCE's character, every body, it seems, is expected to follow his example, or in failure of so doing, must be prepared to suffer punishment for saying perhaps the very things which to him have been ground of reward. The *Examiner*, however, having none of his views, and no principles of proceeding but what it owed to it's own conscience and to it's public duties, continued to say every thing it had reason to say:—it's strictures, of course, grew severer in proportion as the follies of his ROYAL HIGHNESS grew more disgraceful to himself and injurious to the country; and the consequence is, that another notice of prosecution has been served upon it by the authors of the above-mentioned publication.

It was as late as Monday last that this notice took place; and in the course of the week we have ascertained that the charge is founded on a passage in the Paper of March the 22d, containing a plain, and, it must be confessed, no very tender refutation of a number of fine epithets bestowed on his ROYAL HIGHNESS by the *Morning Post*. The extract, to which the Attorney General has confined himself, begins with the words, "What person, unacquainted with the true state of the case, would imagine, in reading these astounding eulogies, that this *glory of the People* was the subject of millions of shrugs and reproaches;" and ends with "a man who has just closed half a century without one single claim on the gratitude of his country, or the respect of posterity." It appears, that immediately on the publication of the Number containing this passage, a disposition to prosecute had been manifested on the part of the Government; and after the usual increasing ratios of surmises, a variety of fanciful or terrible reports were speedily in circulation. At one moment, it was confidently asserted, that the prosecution had taken place; at another, that it would have done so, had not the Proprietors been in possession of a copy of *the Book* above mentioned, with the publication of which, piece by piece, they threatened the Government into forbearance; at a third, that they were not only prosecuted, but convicted at once; at a fourth, that they were charged with sedition; and at last, that they were fairly lodged in the Tower. The fact was, that nothing of all this was true, but that there was so much of what was true in the obnoxious paragraph as to convince every body it could not be passed over. Indeed it has been more than once said to us, "consider, what a deal of truth there is in the passage in question! You have no chance of escaping! It is all strict matter of fact, and therefore cannot be forgiven! If you had only been a little more ironical,—if you had only wrapped up the satire a little closer, all might have been well; but to

be so horribly explicit,—to enter upon such a plain, matter-of-fact summary,—to give a loose to an indignation so undisguised,—to sit down and write, in short, a mere transcript of what every body says in private,—what could be expected but prosecution?" So weighty were these considerations, in conjunction with the rumoured proceedings of Government, and so determined was every body upon making me act the part of a suffering politician while I was quietly pursuing my better studies, that I could not meet an acquaintance in the street but he came up to me with a visage as long as my arm, and a condolence upon what he was pleased to term my misfortune. It was in vain that the report was contradicted to this person and to that; others insisted that I must have been misunderstood; or did me the honour of supposing that I concealed a part of the truth; or quoted the counter authority of Mr. Hipkins or Mr. Hodgkinson, who had it from the very best information. Thus while I fancied myself commenting some favourite author in private, I was quite mistaken; I was only making extracts from the Ministerial *Book*:—the persons whom I took for Sansfoy and Duessa in old Spenser, were in reality the Prince Regent and his favourite Lady; Archimage was metamorphosed into Perceval; and Milton's Devils were nothing but so many Lords of the Household. At one time I even flattered myself that I was taking a walk in the fields, when I was neither more nor less than a prisoner in the Tower; and so entirely, by all account, did people see my condition with other eyes than my own, that I resembled poor Partridge the almanack-maker, whom the wits of his time, in spite of his serious and earnest declarations to the contrary, insisted upon regarding as a dead man, and of whom it is recorded by one of them, that a conversation was held with him one day as he looked out of window, remonstrating with his posthumous vivacity, and asking him whether he was not ashamed to be seen out of his grave, when every body knew that he was defunct?—The present paper therefore will have a little better success, it is hoped, than the protestations of the unfortunate astrologer, and be the means of putting an end to these inordinate rumours, particularly as there is, at last, a real piece of intelligence to satisfy all reasonable gossips, and to furnish our well-wishers with a subject of manly or of miserable condolence, according to the bent of their spirits and the comprehensiveness of their views.

In order however to enable all our friends to possess those right ideas on the subject which the better part of them have already done us the credit of entertaining, I will just state, briefly and explicitly, on behalf of my brother and myself, our whole feeling with regard to the alleged Libel itself, and to the way in which the Charge should be met. In the first place then, if the general tenor and indeed the frequent and visible care of the *Examiner* in expressing the most constitutional sentiments had not done it for them already, we would deprecate all those ridiculous intentions of altering the form of Government, which Attorney-Generals are so ready to find out in every comment upon the vices of the Ruling Powers: but assurances of this nature will not be wanted by our readers, and are something worse than useless in the eyes of our Prosecutors, inasmuch as the present Attorney-General has expressly declared, in a court of law, that all which appears to ordinary readers to be proofs of a Journalist's impartiality and love of his country, is nothing but a studious artifice on his part to cloak intentions the very reverse. We shall therefore merely observe, that the real, unaffected, acknowledged intention of the passage in question was partly to bring into merited disgrace vices that are most pernicious to the country, and that are punishable (if punishable at all) by no other means, and chiefly to keep up among our countrymen, and to *shew* that they keep up, that moral and sound English spirit, which is superior to bad example however exalted, and upon the strength and survival of which, this nation can alone be saved from the general ruin that has followed the debauchery of Courts and the slavish silence of communities. The question that is asked on occasions like the present, is, What good will be effected? We have given our answer. The good to be effected is a very general, but a very great one; it is the preservation of this national spirit by individual proofs of it. If the whole nation is silent upon vices of notorious effect, it is not only sure to suffer bitterly from them in the end, but it has the disgrace in the mean time of suffering to a certain extent without daring to complain, and thus becomes accessary to its own destruction. On the other hand, if it speak out boldly, it may prevent the evil from spreading though it cannot do it away; public opinion will resume its dignity and its effect; and we shall not perish, because we shall not *deserve* to perish. The law, it is true, is represented as having set its face against the very mention of certain Truths affecting the dignity of Men in Power. Perhaps so; though with regard to Libel, it is still extremely vague and has been variously interpreted; but the law has on former occasions set its face against a variety of wholesome privileges in favour of truth and the general welfare, and these privileges have subsequently re-asserted themselves, and by means of the spirit of the times have triumphed over the letter of the law. This has been particularly the case in matters of religion,—a subject that was ever considered as fenced round with more prejudices and more obstructions to enquiry than any other. The enormous, novel injustice of the Law of Libel, as it is now supposed to stand, and as it affects the freedom of discussing Characters in Authority, must strike every rational person. There is no manner of proportion in it between the comfort of individuals and the welfare of the community. We may agree, if we please, to hold our tongues with regard to the vices of men in power; but will those vices, in return for our forbearance, hold back their effects with regard to us? No; we are aware that they will only grow bolder upon it;

and thus, for the convenience of an individual and his follies, millions of people are to suffer in dastardly silence, and witness the progressive ruin of their virtues and independence! The old cry in answer to this representation is, that Government cannot proceed, if the characters of those who administer it are thus to be subjected to animadversion; but in point of fact, this cry is a false one and contradicted by all history, for when Governments have not been able to proceed, it is the fault of their own injured machinery; and it may be truly said of them, as it has been of authors, that nobody can write them down but themselves. Government may proceed, as all Governments have proceeded, through the midst of a thousand libels; if ever they succeed in stopping it, it must be feeble indeed; and nothing would have hindered it from falling down and dying of its own accord. Either then the objectors to truth must shew us, that this is the case at the time they make their objections, or they talk a jargon for which history and experience furnish us no sort of key. In fact, the spirit of Juries is continually making acknowledgments in favour of the necessity of leaving great and undeniable Truths open to discussion; and no people, we are persuaded, will ever be secure against the most humiliating causes of overthrow, —such causes as have lately taken dreadful effect in France and Spain,—unless the moral sense of the many can be freely and formidably expressed against the profligate insensibility of the few. As to any hope of producing individual reformation in persons of great vices and little minds, we really entertain no such fancy, romantic as the rest of our opinions may be considered by some. In expressing our indignation, for instance, at the appointment of the Marquis of Headfort, we never expected that his Lordship would grow decent upon it, or be rebuked into his conjugal and social duties; nor has any thing we have said of any other person in his Lordship's connection been possessed with the remotest speculation of this kind,—at least not of late days.—We remember too well the Italian proverb,—*Chi lava la testa al asino perde il sapone*,—He who washes an ass's head, loses his soap.—All our endeavours, such as they are, have been directed to the public good,—not excepting indeed the good of the reproved individual as one of the public, but principally and at all events looking to the preservation of the national spirit, and affecting to have no other voice, object, or ambition.

So thinking and speaking, we have a right to regard ourselves as occupied in a high and meritorious pursuit, and therefore when we meet with obstructions or threats of the present nature, we no more consider them as objects of weak lamentation than a true soldier does the accidents of war. We are not prepared, it is true, to be insensible to their effects upon us, with respect to inconvenience of person or of pocket; but as our desires are small, our remedies, or at least our consolations, are easy; and since the ground of all our proceedings, both in offence and defence, has been a plain and broad conscientiousness, we shall neither spare pains, in the first instance, *to vindicate the Truth and Necessity of what we have said* TO THE VERY UTMOST LETTER, nor, in the event of losing our liberties, shall we sit down with a pulse altered one second, or a disposition to leave unenjoyed one comfort within our reach.

☞

There is an article in this day's Paper, extracted from the *Taunton Courier*, which deserves peculiar attention. It relates to Mr. Perceval, and never were meanness and a Minister more deservedly exposed. Sir F. Burdett will doubtless take a proper opportunity of placing the matter in its true light *in the House*: it is understood that numberless letters have reached him, all proving the truth of his former statement.

There was a general report, on Thursday, that Lord Yarmouth, the Son of the Marchioness of Hertford, had fought a duel with the Earl of Donoughmore, and had been wounded in the thigh.—The *Courier* announced the report in a second edition. The report was false; but it was caused by the speech of the Noble Earl on the Catholic Claims, some passages of which (they are carefully given in the *Examiner*) were of so peculiar a nature, as to excite the most powerful sensation.

The *Times* newspaper has had the hardihood gravely to contend, that "we can have no necessity for Peace," for that the national strength, wealth, and spirit, "have scarcely been touched on!"

It is gratifying to hear, that a very numerous meeting of the Ministers of the three denominations of Protestant Ministers assembled on Wednesday last, at the Library, Red-Cross-street,—the Rev. Mr. Evans in the chair,—when it was carried, after a long and spirited debate, that a Petition be immediately presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying for a repeal of *all* the *penal* statutes which are in force on the subject of Religion. The next day the Rev. Dr. Abraham Rees, the Rev. John Humphrey, the Rev. John Evans, and the Rev. Thomas Rees, as a deputation, waited on Lord Holland at Holland House, to request his Lordship to present the said Petition to the House of Lords, and on Mr. William Smith, Member for Norwich, to present a similar Petition to the House of Commons. This respectable meeting sets an example of zeal, guided by wisdom and tempered with moderation, in behalf of the divine and rapidly increasing interests of religious liberty. In the noble avowal of such liberal sentiments, we behold the dawn of brighter days, equally auspicious to the happiness of the individual and to the welfare of the country.

On Monday the Annual Dinner of the Female Masonic School, of which the Countess of Loudon and Moira is the Patroness, was held at Freemasons' Tavern, Earl Moira in the Chair. After dinner, the objects of this benevolent institution were stated in a most impressive speech from the Noble Earl, in which he powerfully awakened the feelings of the Company in favour of the interesting children who had walked in procession round the tables in the room, while the gallery was crowded with Ladies. In the course of the Noble Earl's speech, he took occasion to say, that perhaps it was the last time he should ever address such a Meeting, *as it was his intention for ever to withdraw from public life.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, APRIL 13.—A Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance has been concluded between Austria and France. The Swedish Consul-General at Paris lately arrived at Stockholm, with proposals from the French Emperor that Sweden should send 35,000 men to Germany, in consideration of which she was to have Finland, and a part of Russia as far as the Lagoda. He remained only three days at Stockholm.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 20.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE presented several Petitions from Ireland, praying relief for the Catholics.—Earl GREY also presented a similar Petition from the English Catholics, and others from large bodies of Protestant Dissenters and Members of the Established Church, who justly considered concessions to the Catholics as the best security both for Church and State.—These Petitions, and many others presented by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, were read and laid on the table.—Lord GRENVILLE then presented a Petition *against* the Catholic Claims, from the University of Oxford. His Lordship said, that though this Petition was the act of the majority, yet it had not passed unanimously as formerly, but had been opposed by "the Vice-Chancellor, two Proctors, and some Heads of Houses, as well as others, comprising altogether as much talents, learning, integrity, and wisdom, as ever existed among a body of men." His Lordship said, he agreed with the Petitioners in the desire to protect that Establishment, which he, as well as they, thought to be greatly endangered, although they differed widely as to the quarter from which that danger arose. He concluded with praying to God, that the decision of their Lordships might be such as would be most conducive to the best interests of this country.—The Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 21.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

The Duke of GLOUCESTER presented a Petition from the University of Cambridge against the Catholic Claims, but wished it to be understood that he did not incline either in favour of or against the important question. It was laid upon the table; when Lord HARDWICKE and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that a very short notice had been given to the University of the intention to bring forward this Petition, which had been assented to by only 58 Members of that body.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE said he should now call the attention of the House to the claims of four millions of their fellow subjects—to the complaints of the whole Irish nation—who came before their Lordships to demand from their justice the enjoyment of those Constitutional Privileges which formed the inheritance of all the Members of the United Kingdom.—His Lordship here took a review of the conduct of the Irish Catholics, and the favourable change which had taken place in the public opinion respecting their claims. He then adverted to the *former* opinions of the Prince Regent, to the pledges he had given to the Irish Catholics, and to the hopes he had inspired and blasted.—"We hear every day," continued his Lordship, "of some *dark Influences* skulking behind the Throne, and depriving the people of the safeguard the constitution has given them in the responsibility of Ministers, and robbing the Prince of the confidence of the people—(*hear, hear!*)—from such a quarter, advice is said to have assailed the Royal ear as to the easiest and most summary mode of getting rid of the teazing solicitations of the Catholics of Ireland—and what, my Lords, was the suggestions of this cloaked adviser; why, to send over a battalion of the guards to that country with a certain illustrious Person at their head. Such was the conciliatory answer proposed to be given to a People's Petition for their rights—(*hear, hear!*).—It was no doubt a very intelligible answer, but clear as it was meant to be, it would have been in my opinion productive of a *rejoinder*. My countrymen have been too well practised in fighting in defence of the rights of others, not to know how to fight for the little that is left themselves. Indeed, I should almost doubt whether such an infamous proposition deserved mention in this House (*hear, hear! from Ministers*), if I was not anxious, as a Peer of Parliament, to brand the author of it with all the indignant contempt such a proposition must excite in the breast of every honest man." Lord Donoughmore then proceeded to speak of the "regret, astonishment, and indignation," which had filled all classes at the commencement of that inauspicious crisis, the new era, marked as it was by the easy abandonment of all pre-conceived opinions and former sentiments—"The Ministers," he said, "have drawn as it were a magic circle round the Throne—(*hear, hear, hear!*)—into which none are permitted to enter on whom the confidence of the Illustrious Person has been accustomed to repose. Within its range, the Artificers of Mischief have not ceased to work with too successful industry.—What phantoms have they not conjured up, to warp the judgment, to excite the feelings, and appal the firmness of the Royal mind! But, though the Evil Genius should assume a mitred—nay, more than noble form, the sainted aspect which political bigotry delights to wear, or the lineaments of that *softer Sex*, which first beguiled man to his destruction—though, to the allurements of Calypso's Court, were joined the magic and the charms of that MATURED ENCHANTRESS—should the SPIRIT OF DARKNESS take the human shape, and issuing forth from the inmost recesses of the GAMING-HOUSE or BROTHEL, presume to place itself near the Royal ear—what, though the potent spell should not have worked in vain, and that the boasted recantation of all encumbering prepossessions and inconvenient prejudices had already marked the triumph of its course—though from the Royal side they should have torn the chosen friend of his youth, and the faithful Counsellor of his maturer years—the boast of his own gallant profession, the pride, the hope, and refuge of my distracted country, and a high and conspicuous ornament of yours—though they should have banished from the Royal Councils talents, integrity, honour, and high-mindedness like his, and should have selected, for the Illustrious Person, AN ASSOCIATE AND AN ADVISER FROM 'CHANGE-ALLEY AND FROM THE STEWS—though they should have thus filled up to its full measure the disgusting catalogue of their enormities, we must still cling to the foundering vessel, and call to our aid those characteristic British energies, by which the ancestors of those whom I have now the honour to address, have so often and so nobly saved the sinking state.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Parliament must lay the Spirit of Evil which is abroad—beware, how you neglect the performance of your part of that important duty; public indignation justly provoked, and the maddening sense of unheeded grievances and triumphant profligacy, are fearful reformers.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—But I will not despair of better times. The illustrious mind cannot but loathe the ignoble and degrading fetters by which it is enchained; the time cannot be distant when the illusions of the present moment shall have vanished from the sight."—His Lordship concluded by earnestly entreating the House to grant the just claims of his brave and much-injured Countrymen, and moved "That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Laws imposing Civil Disabilities on his Majesty's Subjects professing the Catholic Religion; and to refer to that Committee the several Petitions of the Catholics of Ireland, now upon the table; and also those of their Protestant Countrymen, strongly in affirmance of the necessity of conceding to the justice of the Catholic Claims."—He also moved to refer to the Committee the Petition of the English Catholics, that truly respectable class of our fellow subjects—together with the several Petitions for Religious Liberty, from different denominations of Christians, which were presented by his Noble Friend (Earl Grey) at the same time.

The Duke of SUSSEX, in a long speech, supported the motion.

Lord REDESDALE maintained that the existing laws were the only adequate safeguards for the Protestant faith.

Earl SELKIRK would have all the restrictions removed.

The Marquis WELLESLEY strongly supported the motion: he had been long of opinion that those were the worst enemies of the Church who held that oaths and tests laws were the best means of upholding it. Looking at this great question with reference to the present period, and all its attendant circumstances, he said he had no difficulty in expressing it to be his sincere conviction, that not only the advancement of our best interests, but the prosperity, the name, and even the existence of the Empire, greatly depended on a just consideration of that question. —(*Hear, hear!*)

The Earl of LIVERPOOL thought that in the present situation of the country it would be particularly dangerous to comply with the motion of the Noble Lord. The Roman Catholics conceived their own to be the only legitimate Church in the world; that it had a universal jurisdiction, not confined to the country where it was the established religion, but extending to all countries. That was the vital principle of their religion. If the present motion were granted, and the Catholics were to have all they now asked, the next thing would be, to make the Roman Catholic the established religion in Ireland. The two religions had never existed together for any length of time, where the Catholic was not the established religion, unless in an absolute monarchy.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE supported the motion.

Lord BYRON also supported the motion, being of opinion that the Roman Catholics had an equal right with their Protestant Brethren to serve God and the King in their own way.

Lord MOIRA entreated their Lordships to consider the numerous Petitions lying on their table. This country, he believed, could not maintain the contest in which it was engaged, but by employing the utmost force the Empire could supply; nor could it spare a force sufficient to keep in awe hostile Ireland.

Lord GRENVILLE insisted upon the fallacy of that mode of reasoning which went to deny the Catholics what they asked, though founded in justice, lest they should afterwards ask something which was *not* founded in justice. He contemplated the course which Ministers were pursuing with horror, because he could not help anticipating what must be the final consequence in respect to Ireland.

The LORD CHANCELLOR felt himself bound to vote against the motion, but did not wish himself to be considered therefore as pledged to vote against any other motion which might have for its object the civil liberties of his fellow-subjects.

After a few words from Lord Grenville in explanation, and some observations from Lord Holland upon the provisions of the Bill of Rights, the House divided, when the numbers were—Contents, 102.—Non-Contents, 174.—Majority against the Motion, 72.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 20.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. ELLIOT presented a Petition from the English Roman Catholics, praying relief from the various disabilities under which they labour. He said that the Catholics of England stood in a situation different to that of any persons of the same persuasion under the dominion of the Crown. In Canada they are on the same footing as their Protestant Brethren; but the English Roman Catholics are excluded from many of the privileges that the Irish even enjoy. *The English Catholic cannot vote for a Member of Parliament; he is shut out of all corporations, and is inadmissible to degrees in our Universities; he is not allowed to act as a Magistrate, and, in short, is excluded from all offices, both civil and military, so that he cannot even hold a commission in the army or navy.—(Hear, hear!)*—This is the condition, or rather this is the state of disfranchisement of the individuals who have signed this Petition, whose names cannot be read by Englishmen, without kindling within their breasts recollections of past achievements of the ancestors of the petitioners, for the renown of their native country. They are the descendants of those persons, who, when the Catholic faith was the religion of the realm, where the firm opposers of foreign influence; they are the descendants of those who were not only the proud assertors of the external independence of the country, but whose names will also be found enrolled with those of the most strenuous supporters of domestic rights—(*Hear, hear!*)—who, at the period of religious animosity immediately succeeding the Reformation, were still admissible to the martial professions, and sometimes were seen, not only accompanying our fleets and armies, but leading them to battle and victory against invaders and enemies professing the Catholic faith. The Petition was read and laid on the table.

Mr. MORICE FITZGERALD presented a Petition from the Protestants of Ireland in favour of their Catholic Brethren. He said, "the Petition is from the Protestant Proprietors of Ireland, and is perfectly unprecedented, not only in amount of property belonging to individuals who have annexed their names at any former time to a petition upon this subject, but it is the first instance of any general application on the part of the Protestants of Ireland on behalf of their Catholic fellow-subjects. —To establish the importance of the Petition, it is sufficient for me to state what, without an approach to exaggeration, I may confidently assert, that it expresses the sentiments of a decided majority of the Protestant Proprietors of Ireland.—(*Hear, hear!*)—I have, however, to add, what I am sorry to be obliged to mention, that against the Petition (conducted in the most moderate manner, intentionally guarded against the slightest imputation of an attempt to agitate the public feelings) all the influence that could possibly be used by the Irish Government has been directed.—(*Mr. W. Pole said "No, no;" very audibly across the House*).—The Right Hon. Gentleman says No; and having so asserted, I feel myself bound to go into proofs of the fact. I say again, notwithstanding this contradiction, that the influence of Government has been most notoriously and indecently directed against the Petition I hold in my hand.—(*Hear, hear!*)—The office of Sheriff, a place of most sacred trust, and of the utmost importance to the due distribution of justice, has been trampled with.—(*Hear!*)—Persons who had been promised to be made Sheriffs for the next year have been set aside, because the individual recommending one of them had signed the Protestant Petition. I say, that another person who was actually understood to be appointed, did signify to the Irish Government, that, having also signed the Petition, he apprehended he should be deemed an improper person to fulfil the duties, as his predecessor was rendered incapable on a similar account.—(*Hear, hear!*)—I know that individuals possessing public situations, I will not say directly, but indirectly, received menaces from the Government that they should forfeit their places if they favoured the Petition. I know, the partizans of Government held out threats to people if they suffered the Petition even to remain in their houses; the terrors of inflicted vengeance have been used in the most undisguised manner for the avowed purpose of defeating the Petition. Under all these circumstances, it stands a proud proof of the rapidly extending liberality of the Protestants of Ireland in favour of Catholic Emancipation."—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. WELLESLEY POLE did not deny the assertion of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that those who signed the Petition constituted the majority of the Protestants of property in Ireland, but he would say, that it was the first time, he believed, that the majority of Protestants had been favourable to Catholic Emancipation. He strongly denied, however, that the Irish Government had used any undue influence, or any influence at all, to prevent that Petition from being signed; and he was very certain that if the Irish Government had chosen to exert itself on the occasion, or had wished to cause any dissention, Petitions of a very different nature to that now presented would appear on the table.

After some conversation, in which Mr. FITZGERALD stated that there was no doubt whatever of the facts he had mention-

ed, which took place chiefly in the county of Carlow, the Petition was laid on the table.

OPPRESSIONS IN THE EXCISE.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT again presented the Petition of S. Fletcher, a brewer, of Westminster, complaining of having been totally ruined by a Conspiracy of Excise Officers.—The Petition was read and laid on the table.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 21.

Several Petitions were presented on the Roman Catholic Claims.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to revive and continue, for a time to be limited, so much of the Act of the 49th of the King, for the prohibition of the distillation from grain, as related to Ireland.

Wednesday, April 22.

Nothing of importance before the House this day.

Thursday, April 23.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. GRATTAN, in a speech replete with ridicule and argument, urged the necessity and justice of a compliance with the Claims of our Catholic Brethren,—claims, he said, in opposition to which were conjured up a host of fanciful horrors, in the shape of the Eucharist, the Virgin Mary, and a powerless Pope!—He appealed to the great principles of policy and justice, which so loudly demanded the averting of religious strife, that the whole strength and energies of the country might be united in maintaining its liberties and independence. Pronounce one sentence only, he said, and the object would be attained. Let England say to Ireland, "we are both ruined unless we unite," and Ireland will answer, "we will have our liberties, and our lives are at your service."—(*Hear, hear.*)—He concluded with moving, "that the House do go into a Committee to consider the state of the laws imposing civil disabilities on our Roman Catholic subjects."

Dr. DUIGENAN opposed the motion on the ancient and often refuted grounds of danger to the Church and State.—He was followed by Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY, Lord BINNING, Mr. VERNON, and Lord MILTON, in support of the Catholics, and Mr. BANKES, Mr. OWEN, Mr. C. ADAMS, and Mr. BARNARD, against them. The debate was then adjourned.

Friday, April 24.

This evening the debate was resumed, when the motion was supported by Mr. ELLIOT, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. SHAW, Sir S. ROMILLY, Mr. W. SMITH, Mr. HERBERT, Mr. WHITBREAD, Mr. PONSONBY, and Mr. CANNING; and opposed by Sir W. SCOTT, Mr. YORKE, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PERCEVAL, and Lord CASTLEREAGH.—On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 85—there being 309 against it and 215 in its favour.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Sea, Milton, Kent, coal-merchant.
T. Lumley, Harrow-road, stone-mason.
W. Royston, Macclesfield, ironmonger.
J. Coates, Bromyard, Hereford, currier.
M. R. Barker, and J. Noon, Leicester, worsted-spinners.
T. Bell, Alnwick, scrivener.
T. Hill and H. Wood, Queenhithe, colourmen.
G. Noel, East Stonehouse, Devon, lime-burner.
J. Worrall and J. Thurston, Catherine-street, Strand, upholsterers.
J. Swan and Co. Wapping Wall, merchants.
G. A. Wylie, Warnford-Court, Throgmorton-street, merchant.
J. Cloopey, Churchdown, Gloucestershire, horse-dealer.
H. Forber, New-street, Covent-garden, hardwareman.
W. Mitchell, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, builder.
J. Case, jun. Rochdale, woollen-manufacturer.
H. Smithers and Co. Newport, Monmouthshire, coal-masters.
J. Robinson, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper.
J. Crowther, Manchester, victualler.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

Downing-street, April 24, 1812.

Captain Canning, Aid-de-Camp to General the Earl of Wellington, arrived last night at this Office, bringing Dispatches, addressed by his Lordship to the Earl of Liverpool, of which the following are Extracts or Copies:—

Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, April 3, 1812.

We opened our fire on the 31st of March from 26 pieces of cannon, in the second parallel, to breach the face of the bastion at the south east angle of the fort called La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion by which the face is defended called Santa Maria. The fire upon these has continued since with great effect. The enemy made a sortie upon the night of the 29th, upon the troops of Gen. Hamilton's division, which invest the place on the right of the Guadiana, but were immediately driven in with loss. We lost no men on this occasion.

The movements of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham, and of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill, have obliged the enemy to retire by the different roads towards Cordova, with the exception of a small body of infantry and cavalry, which remained at Zalamea de la Serena, in front of Belalcazar.

Marshal Soult broke up in front of Cadiz on the 23d and 24th, and has marched upon Seville with all the troops which were there, with the exception of four thousand men.—I understand that he was to march from Seville again on the 30th or 31st.—I have not heard from Castile since the 30th ultimo. One division of the Army of Portugal, which had been in the province of Avila, had on that day arrived at Guadapero, within two leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo; and it was supposed that Marshal Marmont was on his march with other troops from the side of Salamanca. The River Agueda was not fordable for troops on the 30th.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, April 7, 1812.

MY LORD,—My dispatch of the third instant will have apprised your Lordship of the state of the operations against Badajoz to that date, which were brought to a close on the night of the 6th, by the capture of the place by storm. The fire continued during the 4th and 5th against the face of the bastion of La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion of Santa Maria; and on the 4th, in the morning, we opened another battery of six guns, in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the ravelin of St. Roque, and the wall in its gorge. Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above mentioned, in the evening of the 5th; but as I had observed that the enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinidad, and the most formidable preparations were making for the defence as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that in the bastion of Santa Maria, I determined to delay the attack for another day, and to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes that by effecting a third breach, the troops would be able to turn the enemy's works for the defence of the other two, the attack of which would besides be connected by the troops destined to attack the breach in the curtain. This breach was effected in the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria and of the flank of the bastion of La Trinidad being overcome, I determined to attack the place that night. I had kept in reserve, in the neighbourhood of this camp, the 5th division, under Lieut.-Gen. Leith, which had left Castile only in the middle of March, and had but lately arrived in this part of the country, and I brought them up on that evening.

The plan for attack was, that Lieut.-Gen. Picton should attack the castle of Badajoz by escalade with the 3d division; and a detachment from the guard in the trenches, furnished that evening to the 4th division, under Major Wilson of the 45th regiment, should attack the ravelin of St. Roque upon his left; while the 4th division, under the Hon. Major-Gen. Colville, and the light division, under Lieut.-Col. Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The

5th division were to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege, and Lieut.-Gen. Leith was to make a false attack upon the outwork called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division, under Major-Gen. Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack, if circumstances should prove favourable; and Brigadier-Gen. Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, was directed to make false attacks on the tête-du-pont, the fort St. Christoval, and the new redoubt called Mon-cœur.

The attack was accordingly made at ten at night. Lieut.-Gen. Picton preceding, by a few minutes, the attack by the remainder of the troops. Major-Gen. Kempt led this attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel; he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the river Rivellas below the inundation; but notwithstanding this circumstance, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d division established in it at about half past eleven.

While this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 48th regiment, carried the ravelin of St. Roque by the gorge, with a detachment of two hundred men of the guard in the trenches, and, with the assistance of Major Squire of the engineers, established himself within that work.

The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended without difficulty into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches; others who succeeded to them were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These attempts were repeated till after twelve at night, when, finding that success was not to be attained, and that Lieut.-Gen. Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.

In the mean time Major-Gen. Leith had pushed forward Major-Gen. Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 38th regiment under Lieut.-Col. Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Lieut.-Col. De Regoa; and he had made a false attack upon the Pardeleras with the 8th Caçadores under Major Hill. Major-Gen. Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivença, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St. Vicente, close to the Guadiana. He there descended into the ditch, and escaladed the face of the bastion of St. Vicente.

Lieut.-Gen. Leith supported this attack by the 38th regiment and the 15th Portuguese regiment; and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and in the town; and the 4th and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased; and at daylight in the morning, the Governor, Gen. Philipon, who had retired to fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with Gen. Veilande, and all the Staff and the whole garrsion.

I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of prisoners; but Gen. Philipon has informed me, that it consisted of 5000 men at the commencement of the siege, of which 1200 were killed or wounded during the opetions, besides those lost in the assault of the place. There were five French battalions, besides two of the regiment of Hesse D'Armstadt, and the artillery, engineers, &c.; and I understand there are 4000 prisoners.

It is impossible that any expression of mine can convey to your Lordship the sense which I entertain of the gallantry of the officers and troops upon this occasion. The list of killed and wounded will show that the General Officers, the Staff attached to them, the commanding and other officers of regiments, put themselves at the head of the attacks which they severally directed, and set the example of gallantry which was so well followed by the men. Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford assisted me in conducting the details of this siege, and I am much indebted to him for the cordial assistance which I received from him, as well during its progress, as in the last operation, which brought it to a termination. The duties in the trenches were conducted successively by the Honourable Major-General Colville, Major-General Bowes, and Major-General Kempt, under the superintendance of Lieutenant-General Picton. I have had occasion to mention all these officers during the course of the operations, and they all distinguished themselves, and were all of them wounded in the assault. I am particularly obliged to Lieut.-General Picton, for the manner in which he arranged the attack of the castle, and for that in which he supported the attack, and established his troops in that important post. Lieut.-Gen. Leith's arrangements for the false attack upon the Pardeleras, and that under Major-Gen. Walker, were likewise most judicious, and he availed himself of the circumstances of the moment, to push forward and support the attack under Major-General Walker, in a manner highly creditable to him. The gallantry and conduct of Major-General Walker, who was also wounded, and that of the officers and troops under his command, were highly conspicuous. The arrangements made by Major-General Colville for the attack by the 4th division, were very judicious, and he led them to the attack in the most gallant manner. In consequence of the absence, on account of sickness, of Major-Gen. Vandeleur and Col. Beckwith, Lieut.-Col. Barnard commanded the light division in the assault, and distinguished himself, not less by the manner in which he made the arrangements for that operation, than by his personal gallantry in its execution. I have also to mention Major-Gen. Harvey, of the Portuguese service, commanding a brigade in the 4th division, and Brigadier-Gen. Champlemond, commanding the Portuguese brigade in the 3d division, as highly distinguished; Brigadier-Gen. Harvey was wounded in the storm.

Your Lordship will see, in the list of killed and wounded, a list of the commanding officers of regiments. In Lieut.-Col. M'Leod, of the 43d regiment, who was killed in the breach, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who was an ornament to his profession, and was capable of rendering the most important services to his country. I must likewise mention Lieut.-Col. Gibbs of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, and Major O'Hare of the 95th, unfortunately killed in the breach; Lieut.-Col. Elder of the 3d, and Major Algeo of the 1st Cacadores: Lieut.-Col. Harcourt of the 40th, likewise wounded, was highly distinguished, and Lieut.-Col. Blakeney of the royal fusileers, Knight of the 27th, Erskine of the 48th, and Capt. Lecky, who commanded the 23d regiment, Lieut.-Col. Ellis having been wounded during the previous operation of the siege. In the 5th division I must mention Major Hill, of the 8th Caçadores, who directed the false attack upon the fort Pardeleras. It was impossible for any men to behave better than these did. I must likewise mention Lieut.-Col. Brook of the 4th regiment, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Carlton of the 44th, and Lieut.-Col. Grey of the 30th, who was unfortunately killed. The 2d battalion of the 38th under Lieut.-Col. Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Col. De Regoa, likewise performed their part in a very exemplary manner. The officers and troops in the 3d division have distinguished themselves as usual in these operations. Lieut.-General Picton has reported to me particularly the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Williams of the 60th, Lieut.-Col. Ridge of the 5th, who was unfortunately killed in the assault of the castle, Lieut.-Col. Forbes of the 45th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald of the 60th, Lieut.-Cols. Trench and Manners of the 74th regiment, Major Carr of the 83d, and the Hon. Major Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. to the 3d division. He has likewise particularly reported the good conduct of Col. Campbell of the 94th, commanding the Hon. Major-Gen. Colville's brigade during his absence in command of the 4th division, whose conduct I have so frequently had occasion to report to

your Lordship. The officers and men of the corps of engineers and artillery were equally distinguished during the operations of the siege, and in its close. Lieut.-Col. Fletcher continued to direct the works (notwithstanding that he was wounded in the sortie made by the enemy on the 19th March), which were carried on by Major Squire and Major Burgoyne, under his directions. The former established the detachments under Major Wilson in the ravelin of St. Roque on the night of the storm; the latter attended the attack of the 3d division on the castle. I have likewise to report the good conduct of Major Jones, Capt. Nicholas and Capt. Williams of the royal engineers.

Major Dickson conducted the details of the artillery service during this siege, as well as upon former occasions, under the general superintendance of Lieut.-Colonel Framingham, who, since the absence of Major-Gen. Borthwick, has commanded the artillery with this army. I cannot sufficiently applaud the officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese artillery during this siege, particularly Lieut.-Col. Robe, who opened the breaching batteries, Majors May and Holcombe, Captain Gardiner and Lieut. Bouchier, of the royal artillery; Capt. De Rettberg, of the King's German artillery; and Major Tulloh, of the Portuguese. Adverting to the extent of the details of the ordnance department during this siege, to the difficulty of weather, &c. with which Major Dirkson had to contend, I must mention him most particularly to your Lordship.

The officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's departments rendered me every assistance on this occasion, as well as those of my personal staff; and I have to add, that I have received reports from the General Officers commanding divisions, of the assistance they received from the officers of those departments attached to them, the greatest number of whom and of their personal staff are wounded.

In a former dispatch I reported to your Lordship the difficulties with which I had to contend, in consequence of the failure of the civil authorities of the province of Alentejo to perform their duty, and supply the army with means the of transport; these difficulties have continued to exist; but I must do General Victoria, the Governor of Elvas, the justice to report, that he, and the troops under his command, have made every exertion, and have done every thing in their power to contribute to our success.

Marshal Soult left Seville on the 1st inst. with all the troops which he could collect in Andalusia; and he was in communication with the troops which had retired from Estremadura, under Gen. Drouet, on the 3d, and he arrived at Llerena on the 4th. I had intended to collect the army in proportion as Marshal Soult should advance; and I requested Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham to retire gradually, while Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill should do the same from Don Benito and the upper parts of the Guadiana. I do not think it certain that Marshal Soult has made any decided movement from Llerena since the 4th, although he has patroled forward with small detachments of cavalry, and the advanced guard of his infantry have been at Usagre. None of the Army of Portugal have moved to join him.

According to the last reports which I have received to the 4th inst. on the frontiers of Castile, it appears that Marshal Marmont had established a body of troops between the Agueda and the Coa, and he had reconnoitred Almeida on the 3d. Brigadier-Gen. Trant's division of militia had arrived on the Coa, and Brigadier-Gen. Wilson's division was following with the cavalry, and Lieut.-Gen. the Conde D'Amarante was on his march, with a part of the corps under his command, towards the Douro.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Canning; whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection. He has likewise the colours of the garrison and the colours of the Hesse D'Armstadt's regiment, to be laid at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The French battalions in the garrison had no eagles.

WELLINGTON.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp at Badajoz, April 8, 1812.

MY LORD,—It gives me great pleasure to inform your Lordship that our numerous wounded officers and soldiers are doing well. I have great reason to be satisfied with the attention paid to them by Mr. M'Gregor, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and the medical gentlemen under his direction, and I trust that the loss to the service, upon this occasion, will not eventually be great.—I have the honour to be, &c.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c. WELLINGTON.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

British Loss during the Siege—60 Officers, 45 serjeants, 715 rank and file, killed; 251 Officers, 178 serjeants, 14 drummers, 2564 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese Loss during the Siege—12 Officers, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 195 rank and file, killed; 55 Officers, 38 serjeants, 3 drummers, 684 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file, missing.

Grand Total from 18th March to 7th April 1812, *inclusive*—72 Officers, 51 serjeants, 2 drummers, 910 rank and file, killed; 306 Officers, 216 serjeants, 17 drummers, 3248 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed and wounded, from the 31st of March to the 2d of April, 1812.

Killed—45th foot, Lieut. White—Portuguese artillery, Capt. Barreiro.

Wounded—Royal artillery, Capt. Dundas, lost an arm—King's German artillery, Lieut. Thiele, slightly—34th foot, Lieut. Masterman, severely, not dangerously—92d foot, Lieut. Cattenaugh, slightly—94th foot, Lieut. Munroe, slightly—21st Portuguese, Ensign de Castro, slightly.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing, from the 6th to the 7th April 1812, *inclusive.*

Killed—28th foot, Capt. Johnstone—Royal artillery, Capt. Lathum—Royal engineers, Lieuts. Lascelles and De Salabury—1st batt. 4th foot, Capt. Bellingham, Lieut. Stavely—2d batt. 5th foot, Major Ridge—1st batt. 7th foot, Major Singer, Capt. Cholwick, Lieuts. Ray, Fowler, Pike—1st batt. 23d foot, Capt. Maw, Lieut. Collins—3d batt. 27th foot, Capt. Jones, Lieuts. Levinge, Simcoe, Whyte—2d batt. 38th foot, Ensign Evans—1st batt. 40th foot, Lieuts. Ayling and Greenshuld—1st batt. 43d foot, Lieut.-Colonel M'Leod, Lieuts. Harvest and Taggart—2d batt. 44th foot, Lieuts. Unthank and Argent—1st batt. 45th foot, Capt. Herrick, Ensigns M'Donald, Gollins—1st batt. 48th foot, Capt. Brooke, Lieut. Chilcott, Ensign Barker—1st batt. 52d foot, Capts. Jones, Madden, Poole; Lieuts. Booth, Royal—5th batt. 60th foot, Lieut. Sterne—2d batt. 83d foot, Capt. Fry—1st batt. 88th Foot, Capt. Lindsay, Lieuts. Mansfield, M'Alpin—94th foot, Ensign Long—1st batt. 95th foot, Major O'Hare, Capt. Diggle, Lieut. Stokes—3d batt. 95th foot, Lieuts. Hoyenden, Carey, Allis, Croudace—1st batt. 40th foot, Mr. O'Brien, a volunteer.

Wounded—77th foot, Lieut.-Gen. Picton, slightly; Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Colville, severely, not dangerously—81st foot, Major-Gen. Kempt, slightly—1st batt. 50th foot, Major-Gen. Walker, severely—6th foot, Major-Gen. Bowes, severely, not dangerously—7th West India regiment foot, Major the Hon. H. Pakenham, severely, not dangerously—Major Brooke, severely, not dangerously—81st foot, Capt. James, severely, not dangerously—92d foot, Brevet Major M'Pherson, severely, not dangerously—28th foot, Capt. Potter, severely, not dangerously—45th foot, Capt. Campbell, slightly—30th foot, Capt. Machell, severely—71st foot, Capt. Spottiswoode, severely—5th foot, Capt. Bennett, severely—50th foot, Lieut. Johnstone, slightly—18th hussars, Lieut. Harris, very slightly—King's German artillery, Lieut. Goeben, severely—Royal engineers, Capts. Nicholas, Williams, Lieut. Emmett, severely—1st Royal Scots, Lieuts. Rae, O'Neil, slightly—1st batt. 4th foot, Major Faunce, slightly; Capts. Williamson, Wilson, Burke, Banwell, severely; Lieut. Salvin, slightly; Lieuts. Dean, Brown,

Shepperd, severely; Convoy, slightly; Craster, severely; Boyd, slightly; Aley, severely; Ensigns Rawlins, Arnold, severely—2d batt. 5th foot, Capt. Doyle, Lieut. J. Pennington, Ensign Hopkins, severely—1st batt. 7th foot, Lieut.-Col. Blakeney, Capt. Mair, Lieuts. St. Pol, Moses, Devey, Barrington, Lester, Russell, George, severely; Lieuts. Henry, Baldwin, Knowles, slightly—1st batt. 23d foot, Capts. Leckey, Stainforth, severely; Capt. Hatwyn, slightly; Lieuts. Johnstone, Harrison, Tucker, G. Brown, Farmer, Brownson, Walker, Fielding, Whaley, Holmes, Second Lieuts. Winyates, Llewelyn, severely—3d batt. 27th foot, Major Erskine, Capt. Ward, severely; Lieut. Gordon, slightly; A. Thompson, Radcliffe, severely; Moore, Hanley, Pollock, Weir, slightly; Ensign Phillips, severely; Warrington, severely, (since dead); Adj. Davidson, severely. 2d batt. 30th foot, Major Grey, severely, (since dead); Capt. Hitchin, slightly; Capt. Chambers, severely; Lieuts. Bailie, Neville, Ensign Pratt, slightly—2d batt. 38th foot, Capt. Barnard, severely; Lieuts. Magill, Lawrence, slightly; Ensign Ried, severely—1st batt. 40th foot, Lieut.-Colonel Harcourt, Major Gillies, Capt. Phillips, severely; Capt. Bowen, slightly; Lieuts. Street, Grey, Moore, Turton, Butler, Miller, Anthony, Toole, severely; Lieut. Gorman, slightly; Ensign Johnson, severely.—1st bat. 43d foot, Major Wells, severely; Capts. Ferguson and Stroud, slightly; Lieuts. Pollock, Rideout, Campbell, severely; W. Freer, right arm amputated; Oglander, left arm amputated; Madden, severely; Lieutenants Hodgson, O'Connor, and Cook, slightly; Lieuts. E. Freer, Consitline, and Bailie, severely. 2d batt. 44th foot, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Carleton, Capts. Berwick, Brugh, Jervoice, severely; Lieut. Mead, slightly; Sinclair, severely; Ensign O'Rielly, slightly.—1st batt. 45th foot, Capts. Lightfoot and O'Flaherty, slightly; Lieuts. Powell, Reynett, and Metcalf, severely; M'Pherson, Dale, Munro, and Ensign Stewart, slightly; Ensign Jones, severely.—1st bat. 48th foot, Lieut.-Col. Erskine, severely; Major Wilson, Capt. Bell, slightly; French, severely; Turnpenny, slightly; Lieut. Brook, severely; Stroud, Cuthbertson, Robinson, Armstrong, Wilson, Ponntney, slightly; Ensigns Thatcher, Johnson, Bourke, Thomson, slightly.—1st battalion 50th foot, Lieutenant M'Carthy, severely.—1st. bat. 52d foot, Lieut.-Col. Gibbs, Major Mein, and Capt. Campbell, severely; Merry, severely (since dead); Lieuts. M'Nair, Kinloch, York, slightly; Blackwood, severely; Davis and Royds, slightly; Barlow and C. Dawson, severely; Ensign Gowler and Adjutant Winterbottom, slightly.—5th bat. 60th foot, Lieut.-Cols. Williams and Fitzgerald, Lieut. Gilsa, slightly; Adjutant Bruetz, severely.—74th foot, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. French and Capt. Langlands, severely; Capt. Thomson, slightly; Lieut. Grant, severely; Pattison, slightly; King, severely; Ironside, slightly.—77th foot, Lieut.-Col. Duncan, slightly; Lieut. Clark, severely; Pennfather, and Adjutant Jones, slightly.—2d bat. 88d foot, Lieuts. Bowles, O'Neil, and Bloomfield, severely; Barry, Ensigns Vavasour, Fitzgibbons, Lane, slightly. 1st bat. 88th foot, Capts. Murphy, severely; Peschall, very slightly; Dauern, slightly; Colborn, Whitelaw, W. Stewart, and Ensign Gratton, severely.—94th foot, Lieutenant Rogue, severely.—1st bat. 95th foot, Capts. Crampton and Balvaird, severely; Gray and M'Dermed, slightly; Lieuts. Johnston and Gardner, severely; Fitzmourice, slightly; Manners, M'Pherson, and Forster, severely.—3d bat. 95th foot, Lieutenants Macdonald, severely; Stewart, slightly; Worsley, severely; Farmer.—Brunswick Oels, Capt. Girswald, severely; Lieut. Kunowsky, slightly.—40th foot, Volunteer Widenham, slightly.—43d foot, Volunteer O'Connell, severely.—45th foot, Volunteer Percy, slightly.—83d foot, Volunteer Ellers, slightly.—95th foot, Volunteer Lawson, slightly.

Killed.—3d Regiment Line, Portuguese, Lieut. A. de Silviera.—11th ditto, Lieut.-Col. M'Donnell.—23d ditto, Ensign D. de Cavallo.—1st Caçadores, Lieut. St. Valez.—3d ditto, Capt. Morphew.—8th ditto, Capt. de Bruning.—8th ditto, Lieut. Pinto de Lousao.

Wounded.—79th British Regiment, Brigadier Gen. Harvey, severely.—44th ditto, Capt. Peacocke, severely: Lieut. Alvaro de Costa, severely.—Royal British Artillery, Major Tulloch.—42d Batt. 11th Line, Major Anderson, slightly; Capt. J. Mattos, severely; Capts. F. de Almeida, J. Maria, Lieut. J. V. de la Serda, slightly; Lieuts. Clements, El Pinto, M. dos Santos Cebral, and Ensigns J. de Gouvea, M. Tavary, Oliva, and J. D'Averida, severely; Gos Bernido, slightly.—15th Line, Capt. T. O'Neil, Ensign F. de Poulal, severely.—21st Line, Lieut. Peruva, severely.—23d Line, Capt. R. Felix, Lieut. J. Rebocho, and Ensign J. Mendorca, slightly; Lieut. A. Madieras, and Ensigns Pedro Re Bocho and Serviera, severely.—1st Caçadores, Major Algeo, Capt. M'Donald, Ensign Rebello, severely.—3d ditto, Lieut.-Col. Elder, Major P. de Selviera, Capt. I. Ignacio, Capt. Dobbin, Lieuts. M. Paxato and J. C. D'Aindarido, Ensign J. Fexeira.—7th ditto, Capt. O'Hara, Lieut. R. Carmacho, severely; Lieut. A. Graves, Ensign J. Joze de Almeida, slightly.—8th ditto, Capt. J. F. de Magelaens, severely; Lieut. J. W. Candoso, Ensign J. Lecha, slightly.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

DECLARATION.

"The Government of France, having by an Official Report, communicated by its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate on the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that Government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British Empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independance of Neutral Nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions, which that system, as promulgated in the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those Decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal Highness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary Code, which the Government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world as the Law of Nations.

"From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French Government made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions than derogatory to the rights of his Crown, his Majesty has endeavoured by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan Decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile Neutral States to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable: and which his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the Decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the Commerce of Neutral Nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of November, 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The Order in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of November, 1807, and the retaliatory system of Great Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France, and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The United States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the Decree effecting such repeal has never

been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew Great Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until Great Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all Nations which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new Code, "denationalized."

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May, 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral; —that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile;—that arms and warlike stores alone (to the exclusion of ship timber and other articles of naval equipment) shall be regarded as contraband of war;—and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken, (*en prevention d'etre pris*) and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact requires that Great Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce, at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable rights of maritime war; that Great Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of Great Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations, and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British Government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the Code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or to incorporate with her own dominions all States that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and, in abdication of their just rights, to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British from their dominions.

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the Treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last Treaty of Peace between the same powers had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of nations.

"It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars; and to her own established codes of maritime law: it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

"His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the Government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, shall be made known in America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them, and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French Decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare;

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed, then and from thenceforth the Order in Council of the 7th day January 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April 1809, shall without any further order be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be, wholly and absolutely revoked: and further, that the full benefit of this Order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French Decrees, although antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice Admiralty, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the Captors such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to, in the judgment of the said Court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's Government, at the time of such capture.

"His Royal Highness however deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the Enemy, and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the Enemy, Great Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

"Westminster, April 21, 1812."

Downing-street, April 25.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-Gen. Campbell, dated Gibraltar, 25th of February, 1812.

Gibraltar, Feb. 25, 1812.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inclose the translation of a letter from Gen. Ballasteros, reporting the result of his action with the enemy at Cartamar, in the vicinity of Malaga. Part of the reinforcement from the Isle de Leon has arrived; and General Ballasteros is appointed Captain-General of the four kingdoms of Andalusia, and Commander in Chief of the fourth army.—I have the honour to be, &c.

Colin Campbell.

Yunquera, Feb. 17, 1812.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Excellency, that yesterday morning, with two thousand infantry and three hundred cavalry, I attacked General Ma-

ranzin, Governor of Malaga, who was at Cartamar with two thousand infantry and four hundred horse.

He was completely routed and pursued to within a league of Malaga: Maranzin and the whole of the chiefs were killed, many officers, and more than twelve hundred men, hors de combat.

Knowing the interest your Excellency feels in my success, I lose not a moment in communicating it, assuring your Excellency that the bravery and discipline displayed by my troops on this occasion exceeded their conduct at Albuera.

With these operations, I have put all the forces of Andalusia in motion towards me; but I flatter myself they will soon be obliged to disperse, and obtain no other advantages than the inconveniences that must attend their marches, and a want of provisions, by which I shall have accomplished my object in this campaign.—I have the honour to be,

(Signed) FRANCISCO BALLASTEROS.

To his Excellency Lieut.-General Campbell, &c. &c.

[This Gazette contains also an account of the capture of Le Jean Bart French privateer, of 7 guns and 106 men, by the Blossom privateer, Capt. Stewart; and the Merinos French frigate-built store-ship, of 21 guns and 105 men, by the Apollo, Captain Taylor. A corvette (formerly the Mohawk) was in company, but she escaped by the help of boats from the shore. The Apollo sustained no loss, although exposed to the fire of the batteries on the Cape and Island of Gioeglia above four hours, nearly becalmed. The French ship had six killed and 20 wounded.]

BANKRUPCY ENLARGED.

G. and J. Arnall, Birmingham, merchants, to May 21.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Clark, Loughborough, Leicester, grocer.
C. Story, Hedon, York, hardwareman.

BANKRUPTS.

S. T. Thompson, Cannon-street, boot and shoemaker.
R. Phillips, Chandler-street, Grosvenor-square, pork-butcher.
M. A. Pelham, North Shields, sail-maker.
J. Wilkinson, Cockermouth, Cumberland, common-brewer.
S. Goaddy, Manchester, woollen-draper.
T. L. Bellamy, South Crescent, Tottenham-court-road, musical instrument-maker.
J. S. Shuttleworth and J. Goodfellow, Austin-friars, merchants.
D. Garcia, Mitre-court, Duke's-place, apothecary.
J. Williamson, Tonbridge-place, New-road, builder.
T. Kaye, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, banker.
T. Livermore, jun. Chelmsford, grocer.
R. Preston, Liverpool, broker.
J. Langshaw, Wigan, Lancaster, joiner.
T. Paul, Shoe-lane, victualler.
S. T. Adams, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, builder.
J. Binns, Middlesex-street, Somers-Town, founder.
G. Doewra, Royston, Hertfordshire, spirit-merchant.
W. Ward, Derby, Derbyshire, innkeeper.
P. Hatton and J. Formby, Hardshaw within Windle, Lancashire, blacksmiths.
J. Hutchinson, Leeds, ship-carpenter.
T. Stephens, Kingsand, Devon, watch-maker.
T. Edwards, Mincing-lane, London, broker.
J. Hooper, jun. Worcester, tailor.
D. Steel, Drury-lane, baker.
F. M. Board, Chewmagna, Somerset, plumber and glazier.
W. Lyon, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, London, glass-merchant.
T. King, Strand, ironmonger.
A. Robe, Bristol, merchant.
J. Jennings, Tonbridge-place, St. Pancras, baker.
S. Fletcher, Cockermouth, Cumberland, butcher.
R. Walthall, Stockport, cotton-spinner.
G. Baker, Yeovil, Somersetshire, mercer.
E. Kenyon, Manchester, victualler.
J. Harkness, Liverpool, draper.

REMARKS on the CATHOLIC DEBATES next Week.
Many Communications are still unavoidably postponed.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The reader will see by the Gazette, that the capture of Badajos is one of those pieces of success, which leave us in doubt whether to congratulate ourselves upon it or not, even as a matter of national pride; for it may be a question, whether the sacrifice of so many lives does not outweigh even the military merit of the enterprise; and whether it does so or not, the comparative utility of the acquisition still leaves another question to be decided as to it's political merits. Those who are still ardent as to the result of the war in general, are of course prepared to regard the loss as well recompensed, and justly so; but those who, like ourselves, have beheld in the weak governments and divided population of the Peninsula the sure causes of ultimate subjugation, can only add the present sanguinary piece of success to the long and melancholy catalogue of bloodsheds, without gain and without glory. We are much afraid, it is one of those unimportant though dear-bought advantages, which do more harm to us than to the Usurper, taking away from him only what he is determined upon sacrificing for the attainment of his object, and leaving us, who can less afford a military sacrifice than he, the less able to hinder the attainment by reason of our very success.

A Flag of Truce arrived on Sunday at Dover from Calais, with Dispatches from the French to the British Government.—Their nature has been most carefully concealed from the Public, but it is generally concluded that they contain Proposals of Peace.—Should this be the case, and should BONAPARTE even have become moderate in his views, is it likely that Peace can be acceptable to a Minister, whose Brother pockets 30,000*l.* annually *by the war*, which the Minister himself has the reversion of?

The Ministerial Papers say that an answer to the Flag of Truce was sent off on Friday, under the care of WAGSTAFF the Messenger.—The *Courier* observes, "with the nature of the dispatch from France, we remain still unacquainted. BONAPARTE may have made us an overture, *to quiet his starving population*."—Our own population of course want nothing—they are robbing the markets and exposing themselves to death, by the soldiery and the gallows, out of pure idleness and gaiety of heart!

According to letters from Elvas, the assault made upon Badajoz was dreadful. The breaches were assaulted, the walls scaled. The castle appears to have been the first point taken, in consequence of which the French, who defended the breach, found themselves attacked from different points and were obliged to give way, and then dreadful slaughter took place in the streets, and the fright-

ful confusion was heightened by the darkness of the night. It is said the French sprung two mines.

Alarming Riots.—The riots are still continued in various parts of the country. At Macclesfield, on the 15th, the market-place was entered, and potatoes distributed by the people, who also paraded the streets, breaking the windows, and committing other acts of violence and folly. The military at length dispersed the populace, after several wounds had been received on both sides. Some of the ringleaders were taken into custody. At one time there were not less than 5000 rioters. Manchester, Birmingham, and the other principal cities, are tolerably quiet, but their neighbourhood is kept in a state of continued alarm. On Monday and Tuesday a factory at Middleton was attacked, and burnt to the ground, when sixteen of the rioters are said to have been killed, and thirty wounded. They spread themselves over the country, and demand of the farmers money, provisions, and even *arms!*

Nesbitt, who failed in his action against Messrs. Swift the other day, has been declared a defaulter in the Stock Exchange, to the amount of some thousands.—It is a curious fact, that on his finding that Messrs. Swift had not obtained the half ticket he had dreamt about, he took another half in its stead! And yet this man was weak enough to bring an action for 10,000*l.* because the ticket he first wanted the half of had been drawn a prize of 20,000*l.* Had Messrs. Swift obtained the prize, there might then indeed have been some colour for the action; but they had nothing to do with it.

An Observer asks, "If the Princess of Wales be a woman of good character, why is she debarred the privilege of sitting in her proper place? If she be not, why is the future Queen of England suffered to associate with and pay her duty to that Princess? Is not this a tacit acknowledgment that the Princess is a truly virtuous and amiable character?"

THE INSURRECTION OF THE PAPERS.

A DREAM.

"His Royal Highness would be scarcely able to disengage his person from the accumulating pile of papers by which he would be encompassed."—*Lord Castlereagh's Speech on Col. M'Mahon's Appointment.*

Last night I toss'd and turn'd in bed,
But could not sleep—at length I said,
"I'll think of Viscount C—stl—gh,
"And of his speeches—that's the way."
And so it was; for, instantly,
I slept as sound as sound could be:
And then I dream'd—Oh, frightful dream!
Fuseli has no such theme;
Lewis never wrote or borrow'd
Any horror half so horrid!
Methought the Pa—ce, in whisker'd state,
Before me at his breakfast sate;
On *one* side lay unread petitions,
On *t'other*, hints from five physicians;
Here tradesmens' bills, official papers,
Notes from my Lady, drams for vapours;—
There plans of saddles, tea and toast,
Death-warrants, and *The Morning Post!*
When, lo, the Papers, one and all,
As if at some magician's call,
Began to flutter, of themselves,
From desk and table, floor and shelves;
And, cutting each some different capers,
Advanc'd (oh Jacobinic papers!)
As tho' they said, "Our grand design is
"To suffocate his R—y—l H—ghu—ss!!!"
The leader of this vile sedition
Was a huge *Catholic Petition*,
With grievances so full and heavy,
It threatened worst of all the bevy.
Then *Common-Hall Addresses* came
In swaggering sheets, and took their aim
Right at the R—g—nt's well-dressed head,
As if *determin'd* to be read!
Next *Tradesmens' Bills* began to fly,
(And Tradesmens' Bills, we know, mount high);
Nay, ev'n *Death-warrants* thought they'd best
Be lively too, and join the rest!
In vain some *Billets-doux* were seen
To place their gentle forms between
These Rebels and their R—y—l Master—
The rabble reams but rose the faster;
All made of vulgar, rag ingredients,
Enough to smother ten such R—g—nts!
But, oh the basest of defections!
His *Letter about "predilections,"*
His own dear Letter, void of grace,
Now flew up in its parent's face!!
Shock'd with this breach of filial duty,
He just could murmur, "*et Tu Brute?*"
Then sunk, subdued, upon the floor,
At Fox's *Bust*, to rise no more!

* * * * * *

I wak'd, and pray'd, with lifted hand,
"Oh! grant this dream may ne'er come true;
"Tho' *Paper* overwhelms the land,
"Let it not crush the Sovereign too!" O.

FINE ARTS.

MR. WILKIE'S EXHIBITION.

Nearly all the pictures executed by this inimitable artist, for the last seven years, are here displayed, so that the progress he has made within that period may be accurately estimated. The picture of *the Country Fair*, painted in Scotland in 1804, exhibits an eye so comprehensively observant of the leading features of character in vulgar life, and a mind so intuitively awake to its humorous and striking incidents, that it is not to be expected, as indeed it is not possible, that any great superiority should be observed in regard to conception of character. But in whatever depends on practical experience and on the mechanism of art, the arrangement of objects, the freedom, vigour, and delicacy of pencilling, the force, richness, truth, and harmony of the chiaro-scuro and colour, and truth of drawing, Mr. Wilkie has made that progress which was to be expected from his active and emulous mind. Thus his latter pictures are carried to a degree of perfection, that while they rival the most accomplished of the Dutch Masters in the executive beauties that address themselves more immediately to the eye, they far excel them in the more vigorous hold he takes of our intellect, by an ampler and more forcible display of character. His subjects are not merely forcibly but fully treated. He leaves our minds entirely satisfied with a plenitude of incident. No link is omitted in the requisite chain of circumstance, and in the mental treat he affords us, we are not only fed but feasted.

Of the descriptions of such extraordinary works, none would be adequate that were not detailed with minuteness,

both as to the scientific principles and the incidents. I therefore lament that the share of respect I must pay to the Royal Academy and Water-colour Exhibitions, will prevent a lengthened description of each performance in this most novel and entertaining display of genius.

The early vigour of the artist's talent is so conspicuous in *the Country Fair*, and it is so fertile in incident, that it contains the ground-work of several of his afterpieces. The circumstances are not only such as every one would not fail to observe, but such as evince a searching and inquisitive eye into the actions and feelings of the various persons of different ages and sexes assembled. Such, for instance, as the vulgar fear and selfishness with which a boy refuses his sister the loan of a toy, and the earnestness of an old woman in keeping back a child who is about to snatch up a toy, or officiously to derange the economy of her stall.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Pether.—On Sunday last, at Southampton, were interred the remains of Mr. Abraham Pether,—an artist, (says a correspondent) who for many years has held a most distinguished rank in society. A lingering disease, which had confined him during the space of three years under the most calamitous sufferings, terminated his existence, at the age of 56, April 13, 1812. Few men ever attempted, and at the same time, attained perfection in so many branches of science. As a landscape painter, his abilities are universally known, particularly in effects of fire and moon-light. The peculiar softness of his distances, and the brilliancy of his afternoon scenes, conferred on him the appellation of the British Claude. He had a thorough knowledge of music, and at the age of nine years performed the Organist's duty at Chichester Cathedral.—His philosophical and mathematical researches deserve every praise: he was an admirable mechanic, and had constructed telescopes, microscopes, and almost every instrument relative to science, upon the grandest and most improved principle. With an ardent pursuit after knowledge, he possessed such a happy and contented disposition, and was so unassuming and affable, that his company was courted by all classes. His loss will be greatly regretted by an extensive circle of friends; but more especially by a widow and nine children, seven of whom are left totally unprovided for.

MESSRS. TOOKE AND WILKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I feel extreme disappointment, I believe in common with the generality of your readers, on seeing what you said, in your last Paper, respecting the late Horne Tooke. You had raised the public expectation, by a two weeks notice of your intention, and even apologized for delay, on account of the multiplicity of materials which crowded on you. The result seems to have been merely the Mountain in labour! What a contrast between this flimsy effort, and the just and masterly portrait you gave of the Prince Regent! You seem, Sir, to have abandoned the clear, majestic, flowing stream, to flounder in a turbid, stagnant pool. The little you have said of Tooke proves that you know nothing of him yourself, and that you have had no just information respecting him. The whole amount of your exhibition is, that he had been a Parson, a Reformer, (not however without a *candid* hint, that, in his case, you mean a *Traitor*) a Politician, a Man of Letters, with two Children, but whether born while he was a Parson, or after, you cannot tell,—that he had a quarrel with Paull, and at length died—like a facetious Philosopher! Such is the account the *Examiner* has chosen to give of one of the most celebrated and learned characters of the age! So insignificant is what you have insinuated *against* him, that it reminded me of what Junius said of the charges of Horne against Wilkes—that they amounted only to a Hamper of Claret and a Welch Poney!

Illiberal and unjust as you seem disposed to the character and memory of Tooke, you are more so to those of Wilkes. What part of Wilkes's *public conduct* and character can justify you in asserting, that "he had an utter want of principle, and that his name is handed over to infamy?"—You admit that you indulge largely in *assertion;* and this is one, in my opinion, utterly devoid of truth, and can have arisen only from ignorance and malignity united. I was not aware, till I saw it from your pen, even of an insinuation that Wilkes had not acted consistently with *the public principles* he avowed in his early youth to the end of his career. He greatly aided in driving a detested favourite (Lord Bute) from before the throne. Like Tooke, he was a Reformist, but accused only of sedition, not of treason.—He was a steady and uniform opposer, both in and out of Parliament, of the American War—and all the ruinous measures of Lord North's Administration. He supported the Administrations of Lords Rockingham and Shelburne. To his intrepidity we owe our deliverance from *General Warrants;* and from his determined perseverance, the free and full publication of the Votes and Proceedings in Parliament: as well as the establishment of the Rights of all the Freeholders of England, by his final triumph in the case of the Middlesex Elections. As a Magistrate of the City of London, he was one of the most able, and exemplary, in the discharge of every public duty, both of Sheriff, Lord Mayor, and Alderman. He was the invariable asserter and defender of the rights of his fellow Citizens, receiving from them frequent testimonies of their public approbation; and as a proof of his retaining, to the last day of an extended life, their confidence, he held the office of *Chamberlain of the City of London*—an office of trust, and of *annual* election, to the hour of his death! Such was the public conduct and character of a man whom *you* chuse to represent as "in utter want of principle, and whose name is handed over to infamy." It would not have surprised me had I seen such calumny and falsehood in the *Morning Post;* but I could not have believed they had proceeded from the pen of the *Examiner*, had I not seen the columns of his Paper thus polluted.

If, Sir, you intend to become a Biographical Historian, and wish the public to receive what you have said of Tooke and Wilkes as specimens of your candour and veracity, be assured, however you may flatter yourself, that *your fame* will not be long in descending to infamy! There were traits in the character of Wilkes not unworthy of your imitation. He is said never to have spoken or written, intentionally, *falsely* of any *living* man, however violently opposed in party, though often, like yourself, accused of writing *libellously*—and that he never spoke or wrote ill of *the dead*, except he considered them as enemies of the liberties of his country and of mankind.—I am, Sir,

An old Freeholder of Middlesex.

Brentford, April 7.

ARTILLERY DRIVERS.

Mr. Editor,—I was a few years since a Lieutenant in the Artillery Drivers, and during that period I was witness to some very gross peculations which were practised by Officers of the Artillery; and as I openly expressed my dislike of such practises, I was thought an unfit person to remain among such *honourable men*, and every effort was made to get me out of the Corps, but for a long time without effect. I will be as concise as possible in stating to you some of the facts.

Lieut.-Colonel Brooke Young, commanding the Artillery at Cork, under whose command I was placed, detached a pair of the most valuable horses, belonging to the Light Brigade, from that station to the neighbourhood of Ballyshannon (almost the greatest distance he could send them), for the use of his wife and family, he remaining at Cork, and this good Lady was provided with horses from all the Artillery stations on her journey. One of the horses, which was taken from Fermoy for this *service*, was over-heated or over-drove, and died the next morning at Clonmell, which can be attested by Lieutenant Croke of the Drivers.

The horses so detached were absent from the beginning of July, 1807, to the month of October following; thus was the service deprived of the use of those horses for a period of three months, part of which time Colonel Young had them kept on the diary at rations, until the arrival of Capt. Lane of the Drivers, who refused to sign for them, and they were also at rations at the different stations they passed through: suffice it to say, Colonel Young received a compensation from Webb, the Contractor, of Black Pool, Cork, of upwards of twenty pounds in lieu of forage. On the return of the horses they were apparently only fit for the hounds.

As I made no scruple of speaking of these nefarious transactions, and knowing his guilt, he procured my removal from under his command; and on my return to Dublin I was put under an arrest, and so remained more than three weeks: the charges were of the most heinous nature, and, by the opinion of a Court of Inquiry held on me by order of General Manley, by my brother Officers I was honourably acquitted, together, "that they considered the charges malicious and vexatious."

Flattered as I was by such a report, I did not consider my character sufficiently cleared to the world, and, by the general advice of my brother Officers, together with the best legal opinions, I brought an action for defamation against Young; and immediately on my so doing, I was again placed under an arrest, without any charges being preferred against me; but by the direction of General Manley (commanding the Artillery in Ireland), Major Maclean wrote to Colonel Young, desiring him immediately to prefer charges against me in consequence of the steps I had taken; and eleven days elapsed before I was furnished with a copy of the charges, which consisted of nearly the whole of those of which I was acquitted by the Court of Inquiry, although Young well knew the falsity of his assertions.

I was tried by a General Court Martial at Fermoy on the 29th of February, 1808, and which lasted to the 22d March following: I was acquitted of all the serious charges, and alone found guilty of associating with non-commissioned Officers, and forming a combination against Colonel Young, but not to his dishonour; and was sentenced to be cashiered; but from what was disclosed on the proceedings, "that the Staff Serjeants with whom I had associated were considered by the Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers a superior class of non-commissioned Officers, and had been associated with by other Officers, my seniors, in the same Corps, and also that I had broken off the acquaintance when I found that my conduct was wrong, did most humbly recommend me to his Majesty's most gracious clemency."

"His Majesty was pleased to approve the finding and sentence of the Court, and taking into his consideration the whole of the proceedings, was graciously pleased to have it intimated to me that I should not be debarred at a future period from re-entering the service."

And the conduct of the prosecutor Young was thus rightly animadverted in the Letter from the Duke of York to Lord Harrington:—

"I am at the same time to acquaint your Lordship, that the conduct of the prosecutor, Lieut.-Colonel Brooke Young, in reporting charges of so heinous a nature against an Officer under his command, without having previously made such inquiries as it was in his power to make, and as it was his duty to have made, appeared to his Majesty so highly censurable, that I am to request your Lordship will instruct the General Officer, commanding the Brigade, to make this communication to Lieut.-Colonel Young, as a caution against such impropriety in future, a repetition of which will not fail to draw upon him his Majesty's most serious displeasure.

(Signed) "Frederic, Commander in Chief."

At this period, Officers of the Artillery were in the constant practise of using horses, belonging to the Drivers, to draw their carriages; and General Manley and Lieut.-Colonel Wulff took each a pair of the finest horses from the stables at Island Bridge, Dublin, for their own private use, and sent horses of very inferior value in their stead. I brought charges against them and also against Lieut.-Colonel Young, for what I have before stated, addressed to Lord Harrington, the Commander of the Forces, and was referred to the Master-General; however, I made application to the Duke of York, who also referred me to Lord Chatham, but from whom I never received any answer.

I suppose, Mr. Editor, the loss of four valuable horses, besides that which died at Clonmell, and the conduct of Colonel Young, was of so trifling a nature, that it was not deemed worthy of notice. I recently addressed myself to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry on the subject, who replied, "that their powers did not extend to the Irish Establishment," although it is well known that the Irish Artillery was incorporated with the English at the time of the Union.

On the action being tried, which I brought against Lieut.-Colonel Young, Lord Chief Justice Downes, of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, who tried the cause before a Special Jury, in summing up the evidence, told the Jury, "*that the defendant, Lieut.-Colonel Young, was not, in his military capacity, amenable for the truth or falsity which he had published!!!*" and under such direction the Jury found a verdict against me: yet Alderman Darley, the Foreman, told his Lordship, that he was directed by his brother Jurymen to say, "*that the plaintiff had been most harshly treated by the defendant.*"

Since my dismissal from the Corps, I have made many unsuccessful applications to get restored. Lord Chatham had it intimated to me, that he had written to Ireland on the subject, and that it was the opinion of the Officers commanding the Artillery Drivers, that it would be injurious to the service should I be reinstated. Now, Mr. Editor, who were the Officers who gave this opinion? No others than General Manley and Colonel Wulff, whom I had brought charges against. Well might they say it would be injurious,—not to the service, but to themselves!!!

I expect in a very short time to lay before the public the Minutes of my Court Martial; it will speak for itself.

Charles Wallis,
Late of the Royal Artillery Drivers.

THE CONVICTED PREMIER.

[From the Taunton Courier.]

Mr. Perceval.—In the debate in the House of Commons, on Wednesday se'nnight, on the question of Military Flogging, Sir F. Burdett adverted to the case of Phineas Adams, who, it will be recollected, deserted from the Somerset Militia—was apprehended, and committed to the Jail in this town, in consequence, and remained in a surprising state of total insensibility, from the 26th of April, 1811, to the 29th of August in the same year, counterfeiting, as it is alleged, such insensibility, for the purpose of avoiding punishment, and procuring his discharge from the regiment to which he belonged. It will be further recollected, that having remained in this state for this extraordinary length of time, and after

having undergone, within that period, a variety of operations of the most exquisitely painful nature (if they were felt at all) he, on the 26th of August, received his discharge from the regiment, and, to the astonishment of the public, within a few days after receiving such discharge, recovered his animation, and assisted his father in thatching a rick in the neighbourhood of Bickenhall, seven miles from Taunton, at which place his father resided. The statement of this case was given in our paper of the 18th July, 1811, at which time Adams remained in this extraordinary state; and the account of his recovery, and the circumstances attending it, also appeared in this paper on the 12th of September following, and was copied, we believe, into most of the papers in the kingdom.

Although it would be an extremely difficult task to persuade any one, out of the many thousand persons who were eye-witnesses of the case, that Adams's state was not a feigned one, and that his motive for submitting to an ordeal so prolific of misery, as that he experienced, was any other than the one stated; yet, whatever doubt we may entertain on the subject, it in no degree affects the main fact of the event having taken place as described. The public may, therefore, well judge of our astonishment on perusing the answer of Mr. Perceval to Sir F. Burdett's observations on Wednesday se'nnight, wherein the former is reported to have said, "That *this story, which was said to have happened at Taunton, had been afterwards inquired into, and was found to have* NO FOUNDATION IN FACT. IT HAD FALSEHOOD ON THE VERY FACE OF IT; *and those whose business it was to inquire, had found it so.*"

If we judge from the file of letters before us, we may conclude, that not only have hundreds of our readers, but a large portion of the public also, have felt the utmost astonishment and indignation at so EXTRAORDINARY A FALSEHOOD polluting the lips of a British Statesman—at so scandalous an expedient for silencing an argument—at so mean and ungentlemanlike a denial of a fact, which is notorious to thousands of persons of all ranks and descriptions, from the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Somerset down to the lowest labourer. But Mr. Perceval is not merely content to express a doubt as to the accuracy of the statement—he not only affects to disbelieve it, but unqualifiedly asserts, that having heard of such a case through the newspapers, he had caused inquiry to be made, and found that *the whole statement was without foundation*—that there was no truth in it—that it was altogether a fabrication—a mere trumped-up story to amuse the public!!! Heaven defend us! as the good folks say here, "What will the man say next? What kind of information is it upon which this Minister is content to ground his parliamentary statements? To have been misinformed, is *next to impossible*; besides, he had made it his *particular business* to inquire, and the result of his anxious inquiry for the truth of the story enables him confidently to inform Sir F. Burdett, in the face of the whole House, that his account was *totally false*—to taunt the Hon. Baronet upon the inaccuracy of his information, and to sneer at him for his credulity in believing such stories! "Sir Francis (says Mr. Perceval) might with ease have ascertained whether the story had or had not any foundation." Very true—but Mr. Perceval had the same facilities, and, having so much more doubt on the subject, ought at least to have been more particular in his inquiries. The accuracy of Mr. Perceval's information (if he really had any) will, we dare say, be remembered on some future occasion, and if he had not obtained any, his reputation for veracity cannot appear very enviable.

The notorious Lewis Goldsmith, who, until very lately, edited a newspaper in Paris, under the control, as all newspapers are in France, of Bonaparte, and who has now the happiness of having Mr. Perceval for a Patron, addressed a letter, dated the 16th inst. to Mr. Welch, a respectable surgeon of this town, in consequence (as he says) "of a *considerable sensation* in the country, excited by a subject which occurred in a debate last night in the House of Commons," and desiring, as the Editor of a Ministerial Paper, correct information from Mr. Welch on the subject. To this demi-official application the following answer has been returned:—

"SIR,—In reply to your request concerning Phineas Adams, a soldier belonging to the First Somerset Militia, whose case has excited such considerable sensation in the country; I am sorry it is not in my power to give you a correct statement of his medical treatment, as he was under the care, during his confinement in the prison, of the person who superintends the medical department; and I beg to inform you, that the first time I had an opportunity of seeing him, was about *twelve weeks* from the time he became or appeared insensible; at which time it was attempted to make him respire the *Nitrous Oxyd Gas*, but it had not the effect of rousing him from his state of insensibility, or producing any other effect. I had been informed he had received a *fall* from some stairs or steps, which had produced hæmorrhage from his nose and ear; and insensibility coming on in a few days afterwards, I thought it probable it might have caused some pressure on the brain; therefore I stated there could be no impropriety or ill effect in reflecting the Scalp, to examine whether there was any depression of any part of the Cranium, but this was not then done. But however, the practice and mode of treatment which had been used to recover him, proved ineffectual; he was permitted to be carried to his Father's residence, which is about seven miles from Taunton, when my father, who is a Surgeon (to whom your letter was addressed), was desired to visit him. He attended him, and after examining him, he also stated to Adam's father and mother the propriety of reflecting the scalp, to be convinced whether there was any appearance of fracture or depression, to account for the insensible state in which their son was. The father, without hesitation, consented; and the morning following I accompanied my father, and reflected the scalp. Many respectable people at the same time attended to witness its effect. During the whole time of the operation, he never spoke a word; but while under the immediate influence of the knife, he appeared in a rigid state; while at other times he appeared as limp as if dead. After the scalp was reflected, the pericranium on the back part of his head, to a small extent, appeared of a different colour, to which I applied the *Rugine*; during which he made a groaning noise, and appeared to have his feet forced tight against a board at the bottom of the bed. But not finding any fracture or depression, the scalp was returned, without proceeding to the operation of trepanning him. After this, he continued in the same state of insensibility for a fortnight, when he had his discharge from the regiment; and in two days after, when my brother went to see him, was informed the patient was recovered, and gone to work with his father, who is a thatcher.—I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

"*Taunton, April 21st.*" "C. WELCH, Surgeon."

Phineas Adams was a private in the Somerset Regiment, and his case is consequently known to all the Officers belonging to it. All the inhabitants of Taunton well know the case, and most of them actually visited Adams while he remained in his extraordinary state. *All the Medical Men of Taunton* saw him in that state. Lord Poulett, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, also knew of the case, and very humanely addressed a letter to some eminent medical gentlemen in the town, requesting their opinion on the case; they accordingly examined the man—tried experiments on him, and sent a report to his Lordship on the occasion. The seat of H. P. Collins, Esq. the Member for this town, is within *one mile of Bickenhall*, into the Poor-house of which parish Adams was latterly removed, and Mr. Perceval could therefore, with the greatest ease, have obtained from that gentleman an authentic statement of the facts. We take it for granted, that Mr. Collins was not in the House of Commons when this debate took place, or he would, of course, have corrected Mr. Perceval on the occasion. We could, besides, furnish a thousand affidavits of the case, if required.

Thus, we trust, we have, in a manner which admits not the shadow of a doubt, shewn, by the full glare of truth, the falsity of Mr. Perceval's assertion. The impression which his unopposed defiance of fact was calculated to create might have operated injuriously upon the reputation of this paper;

and enjoying, as we do, so flattering a share of public estimation, it became an imperative duty in us to resist such injury. We disclaim all political bias as to the Ministers of Government, believing, as we do most certainly, that it is of little or no importance to the public who are the Officers of the State, while the grand security for their honesty remains unattended to—the security afforded by an independent, enlightened, and *reformed* House of Commons. By an adherence to this feeling, we have hitherto succeeded in exciting a gratifying and extensive share of popular approbation, and it is only by a hearty contempt for the cabals of *party*, and a sincere manifestation of the love of truth and impartial justice, that we can reasonably hope to ensure a continuation and extension of public favour.

Mr. Perceval's attempt to falsify this case of *total insensibility* provokes, indeed, some curious points both of identity and contrast respecting him and the impostor Adams. The latter has had pins thrust under his nails, to ascertain his sensibility—the Right Hon. Gentleman has very frequently had his knuckles rapped severely with as little success. Adams was *bled profusely*—the country has undergone this operation, through Mr. Perceval. Adams was *scalped*, to ascertain if his *brains* were injured—this process, for obvious reasons, is considered superfluous with Mr. Perceval, and may, we think, be safely dispensed with. Adams, throughout *his imposture*, exhibited an obstinate and *total insensibility*—this identity will be best understood by the merchants and manufacturers of Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, and by the whole peasantry and population of the United Kingdom. Adams disliked his situation, and *deserted* his regiment—the Chancellor of the Exchequer likes his situation, and *deserted* his Royal Client to obtain it. Adams has *imposed* upon thousands, and Mr. Perceval upon millions.

We now take our leave of the Right Hon. Gentleman, in perfect good humour with him for the light he has thrown on the public, by which they are better enabled to discover the honourable tactics through which he manages to silence the undutcous and refractory Members of the House of Commons.—We can assure him, and his High Priest, Sir Vicary, that we never felt so little disposed to attract, by the expression of our feelings, the gentle corrective of an *Ex-Officio* admonition. The vapid occurrences of provincial life require occasional relief from adventitious circumstances, and we profess ourselves perfectly grateful for the happy and condescending opportunity, afforded by so distinguised a character, of moderating the yawn so incontestibly due to the perusal of a country newspaper.

[We shall submit to our readers, next week, some curious particulars, which might almost favour an opinion that Adams was *not* an impostor.]

LAW.

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

Monday, April 20.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the Editor of the Brighton newspaper, for a gross libel on Miss Somerset, daughter of Lord George Somerset, Lieut.-General and Commander of the Sussex district. The tenour of the libel was, that the Editor was sorry to say, that there had been recently a *faux pas* in high life, which had caused great misery to two Noble families; that the Gentleman, who was an officer in an hussar regiment, was willing to heal the breach by legal ties; but that the Earl his father had declared, that if he presumed to marry the lady he would cut his son off with a shilling. The ATTORNEY GENERAL stated, that the Earl was Lord Egremont, and his son's name Wyndham. He was aware that the Court would require the affidavit of the party, denying the truth of the charge; and painful as it was to her feelings, he had an affidavit from Miss Somerset, absolutely contradicting the truth of the fact. He also knew that their Lordships might expect a similar affidavit from Captain Wyndham; but he was sorry to say, that that Gentleman had acted unjustifiably in taking the law into his own hands; for on reading the paragraph, the Captain immediately went to the Editor of the newspaper, and inflicted summary justice upon him with a horsewhip. The Court would, therefore, see that his affidavit could not be adduced; and, however the Attorney-General might disapprove of the Captain's conduct as a lawyer, perhaps he might not as a man. The evidence that Miss Somerset was the person alluded to by the paragraph, was, that the Clerk of the General had called at the printer's, who asked him whether he had heard of Miss Somerset's *faux pas*; and upon the Clerk's reply in the negative, the printer repeated the substance of the paragraph with the names at full; and grossly added, that the lady was two months gone with child.—Rule Granted.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

Tuesday, April 22.

SIR F. BURDETT, IN ERROR, v. THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND AGAINST EARL MOIRA.

Mr. CLIFFORD was this day heard in reply, on the part of the plaintiff in error, contending that the Warrant ought not to be supported, being grounded neither on Statute, in usage, nor in necessity. A ready mode of obtaining redress lay open to the House, if they had any thing to complain of in the conduct of the plaintiff, by prosecution at the suit of the Attorney-General, and in that case there would have been no necessity for breaking into the House of the plaintiff with the assistance of armed soldiers. Besides, the plaintiff could not in the nature of things have been guilty of an obstruction of the business of the House of Commons, which was the only thing they had a right to take cognizance of, while he, in fact, as was here the case, was confined to his own house.

Sir JAMES MANSFIELD then delivered the opinion of the Court. He held, that wherever there was a legislative body entrusted with the passing of laws for the government of a country, that body, in order to exercise its functions with advantage to the public, must be armed with power to prevent obstructions, directly or indirectly, to the due and free exercise of those functions. That this had been a privilege enjoyed by the Commons of England, at least from the time of Elizabeth, was sufficient to establish the usage; how far beyond that period the right had been exercised, it might be a matter of curiosity to antiquarians, but could not be material for the Court, to inquire. As to the objection dwelt upon by the Learned Counsel, that the house had been broken into by armed soldiers, it was highly fitting that it should be understood that this was no objection; but that the character of citizen did not merge in, but still existed independently of, though in conjunction with, that of soldier. The evil effects which, in the year 1780, resulted from a forgetfulness of this principle, on which occasion soldiers stood by and suffered felonies to be committed in their presence, from a mistaken notion that because they had not a civil officer to instruct them, they were not entitled to interfere, would not be speedily forgotten, and afforded a useful lesson on this subject. As to the publication in question, it was impossible to read it, and not to be convinced that it was peculiarly calculated to create an obstruction of the business of the House, and one for the punishment of which the House, through its Speaker, was justified in issuing its Warrant. The Court was therefore of opinion, that in both actions the verdict must be affirmed.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst. at his house, in Newgate-street, Mr. John Harrison.

On the 9th inst. at his residence, the Manor House, East Acton, Mary, the wife of W. E. Allen, Esq. in her 35th year.—Her virtuous and affectionate example as a wife and mother, (says a Correspondent) is only to be equalled by the placid submission with which she bore a lingering illness, and by the blessed and happy manner in which she parted with those who are left to deplore her loss.

Printed and published by JOHN HUNT, at the EXAMINER Office 13, Beaufort Buildings, Strand.—Price 8½d.